

Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11) **EP 1 004 899 A1**

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

published in accordance with Art. 158(3) EPC

(43) Date of publication:

31.05.2000 Bulletin 2000/22

(51) Int. Cl.⁷: **G01T 1/20**, C09K 11/79,
G02B 6/18

(21) Application number: 98932662.4

(86) International application number:
PCT/RU98/00156

(22) Date of filing: 27.05.1998

(87) International publication number:
WO 99/35512 (15.07.1999 Gazette 1999/28)

(84) Designated Contracting States:

AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
MC NL PT SE

Designated Extension States:

AL LT LV MK RO SI

(72) Inventors:

- Zavartsev, Jury Dmitrievich
Moscow, 105484 (RU)
- Studenikin, Pavel Alexeevich
Moscow 117397 (RU)

(30) Priority: 12.01.1998 RU 98101544

(74) Representative:

W.P. Thompson & Co.
Coopers Building,
Church Street
Liverpool L1 3AB (GB)

(71) Applicants:

- Zavartsev, Jury Dmitrievich
Moscow, 105484 (RU)
- Studenikin, Pavel Alexeevich
Moscow 117397 (RU)

(54) SCINTILLATING SUBSTANCE AND SCINTILLATING WAVE-GUIDE ELEMENT

(57) The invention is related to nuclear physics, medicine and oil industry, namely to the measurement of x-ray, gamma and alpha radiation; control for trans uranium nuclides in the habitat of a man; non destructive control for the structure of heavy bodies; three dimensional positron - electron computer tomography, etc.

The essence of the invention is in additional ingredients in a chemical composition of a scintillating material based on crystals of oxyorthosilicates, including cerium Ce and crystallized in a structural type Lu_2SiO_5 .

The result of the invention is the increase of the light output of the luminescence, decrease of the time of luminescence of the ions Ce^{3+} , increase of the reproducibility of grown crystals properties, decrease of the cost of the source melting stock for growing scintillator crystals, containing a large amount of Lu_2O_3 , the raise of the effectiveness of the introduction of SCintillating crystal luminescent radiation into a glass waveguide fibre, prevention of cracking of crystals during the production of elements, creation of waveguide properties in scintillating elements, exclusion of expensive mechanical polishing of their lateral surface.

Table 1

Comparison of the light output and the effective atomic number of prototype crystals depending on the composition of a scintillating material

Crystal	Crystal composition	Light output	Effective atomic number
Ce:LSO	C.I. Melcher, Scumberger-Doll Research	0.94	63,7
Ce:LSO	$\text{Lu}_{1,374}\text{Ce}_{0,0046}\text{SiO}_5$	1.00	63,71
0.8LSO/0.2GSO	$\text{Lu}_{1,672}\text{Gd}_{0,299}\text{Ce}_{0,0036}\text{SiO}_5$	0.77	62,82
0.5LSO/0.5GSO	$\text{Lu}_{1,136}\text{Gd}_{0,347}\text{Ce}_{0,0072}\text{SiO}_5$	0.43	61,12
0.1LSO/0.9GSO	$\text{Lu}_{0,172}\text{Gd}_{1,830}\text{Ce}_{0,0127}\text{SiO}_5$	0.29	57,66
Ce:GSO	Commercial sample of Hitachi Chemical Co.	0.41	56,94

EP 1 004 899 A1

Description

[0001] The invention is related to nuclear physics, medicine and oil industry, namely to scintillating materials, and is meant for:

registration and measurement of an x-ray, gamma and alpha radiation; control for trans uranium radio nuclides in the habitat of a man (in particular, in the zones of Chernobyl catastrophe); sparing (non-destructive) control of the structure of hard bodies; three dimensional positron - electron computer tomography and x-ray computer fluorography without the use of photo films; as well as for the control of the level of liquid in oil reservoirs.

[0002] Known is the material of lutetium oxyorthosilicate with cerium $\text{Lu}_{2(1-x)}\text{Ce}_x\text{SiO}_5$ where x is varying in the range from 2×10^{-4} to 3×10^{-2} (Patent US 4,958,080 : date of Patent Sept. 18, 1990, "Lutetium orthosilicate single crystal Scintillator detector", Inventor C.I. Melcher, W. Redding Assignee: Schlumberger Technology Corp., as well as Victorov L.V., Skorikov V.M., Zhukov V.M., Shulgin B.V. "Inorganic scintillating materials", Published by the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, series Inorganic materials, volume 27, N 10, pages 2005-2029, 1991). These scintillating crystals $\text{Lu}_{2(1-x)}\text{Ce}_x\text{SiO}_5$ have a number of advantages compared to other crystals : bigger density, high atomic number, relatively low refractive index, high light output, short time for scintillations decay. The drawback of the known scintillating material is a big scattering of the most important scintillating parameters:

the value of a light output, the position of a luminescence maximum and time of luminescence. This is explicitly demonstrated by experimental results (J.D. Naud, T.A. Tombrello, C.I. Melcher, J.S. Schweizer "The role of cerium sites in the scintillation mechanism of LSO" IEEE transactions on nuclear science, vol. 43, N 3, (1996), p. 1324- 1328.)

[0003] The scattering of scintillating elements parameters of lutetium oxyorthosilicate with cerium is the result of a small coefficient of cerium ions distribution between a growing crystal and melt ($KC_0 = 0.25$), as a result of which a boule, grown by Czochralski method, has a concentration of cerium which is several times higher in the lower part than in the upper one. This brings about the fact that the light output of samples luminescence is 2 - 5 times lower in the lower part than in the top part, and the decay time is increased from 41 ns to 50 ns. Such scattering of parameters allows to use only a small part of a crystal boule for the production of scintillating elements.

[0004] As a prototype for the proposed invention it is possible to select scintillating crystals of the company Hitachi Chemical Co. Ltd. (Tokyo, Japan), having the

composition, represented by the following chemical formula $\text{Gd}_{2-(x+y)}\text{Ln}_x\text{Ce}_y\text{SiO}_5$, where $\text{Lu} = \text{Sc, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb}$ and $0.03 \leq x \leq 1.9$, $0.001 \leq y \leq 0.2$ (European patent ER 0456 002B1: Date of publication 6.11.1996 "Single crystal scintillator and apparatus for prospecting underground strata using same". Inventor S. Akiyama, T. Utsu, H. Ishibashi, C.I. Melcher, J.S. Schweizer, Assignee: Hitachi Chemical Ltd., as well as Patent US 5,264,154: date of Patent Mar. 11, 1996, "Single crystal scintillator", Inventor S. Akiyama, H. Ishibashi, T. Utsu, C.I. Melcher, J.S. Schweizer, Assignee: Hitachi Chemical Co. Ltd).

[0005] In prototype crystals it is possible to substitute a Gd^{3+} ion with a big radius for an ion with a small radius, for example, for Lu^{3+} ion. This allows to control some scintillation parameters, in particular, to shift a maximum peak of luminescence from 430 nm up to 416 nm - in the field of a greater sensitivity of photoelectric multipliers. The change of prototype crystals composition also allows to smoothly change their density and to decrease the time of luminescence for Ce^{3+} ions up to 30 ns. Even with a non-significant content of Gd in melt ~ 20 mol%, it is possible to increase the homogeneity of the crystals grown, because of the increase of cerium ions distribution coefficient.

[0006] The drawbacks of the prototype are the decrease of the light output of luminescence and of effective atomic number, compared to known crystals of lutetium oxyorthosilicate. Comparison of the light output of the prototype with the known crystals of $\text{Ce}_x\text{Lu}_{2(1-x)}\text{SiO}_5$ are made by the authors of the given invention and are summed up in table 1 (G.B. Loutts, A.I. Zagumennyi, S.V. Lavrishchev, Yu.D. Zavartsev, and P.A. Studenikin "Czochralski growth and characteristics of $(\text{Lu}_{1-x}\text{Gd}_x)_2\text{SiO}_5$ single crystals for scintillators". J. Crystal Growth, Vol. 174 (1997), p. 331 - 336).

[0007] To the drawbacks of the prototype can also be referred that with the content of Gd of more than 50 at. % in the melt these materials are crystalized in a monoclinic syngony with the spatial group $P2_1/c$, $Z=4$.

[0008] In crystals with such a spatial group, deterioration of scintillation characteristics of ion Ce^{3+} is observed, compared to known crystals of $\text{Ce}_x\text{Lu}_{2(1-x)}\text{SiO}_5$, which are crystalized in a structural type with a spatial group $B2/b$, $Z=8$. So, for example, in crystals with a spatial group $P2_1/c$ observed are: the increase of a constant for the time of scintillations decay τ up to 50-60 ns;

the displacement of the peak of luminescence up to 430-440 nm, where the sensitivity of electronic photomultipliers is less. One more essential drawback of crystals with a spatial group $P2_1/c$ is a strong cracking during crystal bottle cutting and their polishing, which sharply increase the cost of manufacturing elements of the size 2 mm x 2 mm x 15 mm for three dimensional positron - electron tomography with the resolution of 8 mm³.

[0009] The essential technical drawback of known scintillating crystals $\text{Ce}_{2-x}\text{Lu}_x\text{SiO}_5$ and crystals of the prototype is the growing of crystals from melting stock, containing an extremely expensive reagent Lu_2O_3 with the chemical purity of not less than 99.99%. The common drawback of these materials is also the impossibility of creating scintillating waveguide elements at the expense of refractive index gradient along the waveguide cross section.

[0010] The technical task of the invention is the increase of the light output of luminescence, decrease of the time of luminescence of ions Ce^{3+} , increase of the reproducibility of properties of grown single crystals, decrease of the cost of source melting stock for growing crystals scintillators, contained in great amount of Lu_2O_3 , the extension of the arsenal of technical facilities, implementing scintillating properties, the increase of effectiveness of the introduction of scintillating crystal luminescent radiation into glass waveguide fibre. In specific forms of implementation the task of the invention is also the prevention of crystals cracking during cutting and manufacturing scintillation elements, creation of waveguide properties in scintillation elements at the expense of refractive index gradient along its cross section, exclusion of expensive mechanical polishing of the lateral surface of scintillating crystals at the stage of their growth.

[0011] The technical result is achieved due to the growing of crystals in a structural type Lu_2SiO_5 with a spatial group B2/b ($Z=8$), as well as at the expense of an advantageous content of Ce^{3+} ions in a crystal. As our research has shown, oxyorthosilicates are crystallized with a spatial group B2/b only in the case if the content of lutetium in a crystal is not less than 50 at.% and/or the parameter of a scintillating material lattice does not exceed the following maximum values: $a = 1.456 \text{ nm}$; $b = 1/051 \text{ nm}$; $c = 0.679 \text{ nm}$; $\beta = 122.4^\circ$.

In crystals with a spatial group B2/b ($Z=8$) an anomaly high scintillating light output for ions Ce^{3+} is observed, compared to all other known compositions of silicates, which as a rule have 2 - 5 times less light output during gamma excitation.

[0012] The share of x-ray radiation, transformed into the energy of primary electrons, and especially the effectiveness of interaction of gamma - quantum with the material of a scintillator, approximately depends in proportion to the cube of effective atomic number. For γ - quanta with the energy of $E_\gamma \leq 1.022 \text{ MeV}$, interaction of γ quanta with the material of a scintillating crystal takes place due to the process of photo effect, non coherent and coherent scattering. With the energies exceeding a doubled energy of electrons state of rest ($E_\gamma > 1.022 \text{ MeV}$), a process of formation of electron - positron pairs is also added. It is supposed that in the formation of a pair each of interacted primary γ quanta gives birth to at least three secondary scattered γ quanta. Two of which having an energy of 0.511 MeV each, and represent radiation, appearing in electron

and positron annihilation. It is obvious from that that in a three dimensional positron - electron tomography it is preferable to use scintillating crystals with a greater effective atomic number. In the process of crystal growth heavy ions of Lu^{3+} which are replaced by lighter admixture ions Me^{1+} , Me^{2+} , Me^{3+} , Me^{4+} , Me^{5+} , Me^{6+} , can cause the growth of a crystal with a smaller density of $7.2 - 7.4 \text{ g/cm}^3$, and atomic number $Z = 58-63$. In growing large crystal boules by the method of Czochralski for compensating the charge and for the correction of effective atomic number, it is preferable to use heavy ions Hf^{4+} , Ta^{5+} and W^{6+} , which prevents the changing of physical parameters (density, refractive index) along the diameter of large crystals (40 - 80 mm) and additionally allows to receive crystals with identical scintillation parameters, i.e. to increase the reproducibility of properties of scintillating elements, which are manufactured from grown single crystals.

[0013] The spatial group B2/b ($Z=8$) contains 64 ions in an elemental unit, in particular 8 ions of lutetium of the first type (Lu_1) and eight ions of lutetium of the second type (Lu_2). The energy of substitution $\text{Ce}^{3+} \Rightarrow \text{Lu}_1$ is equal to $+6.90 \text{ eV}$, and the energy of substitution of $\text{Ce}^{3+} \Rightarrow \text{Lu}_2$ is equal to $+7.25 \text{ eV}$. In both the cases the energy of substitution is positive, as ion radius Ce^{3+} is greater than the ion radius Lu^{3+} . Different displacement of oxygen ions after the substitution of $\text{Ce}^{3+} \Rightarrow \text{Lu}_1$, Lu_2 in coordination polyhedron LuO_7 and LuO_6 determine principally different scintillation characteristics of the material. The light output, the position of the luminescence maximum and the constant of time for scintillations decay (time of luminescence) depend on the number of Ce^{3+} , which substituted ions Lu_1 and/or ions Lu_2 . So, in gamma excitation both centres of luminescence are always excited and luminescence simultaneously, and the constant of time for scintillations decay will depend both on the duration of luminescence of the first and second centres, and on the relationship of the concentration of ions of Ce^{3+} in coordination polyhedrons LuO_7 and LuO_6 . The centre of luminescence Ce_1 (polyhedron LuO_7) has the time of luminescence of 30 - 38 ns and the position of the luminescence maximum 410-418 nm. The centre of luminescence Ce_2 (polyhedron LuO_6) has the time of luminescence of 50 - 60 ns and the position of maximum luminescence of 450-520 nm. The maximum technical result is observed in scintillating crystals containing ions Ce^{3+} only in coordination polyhedrons LuO_7 . The simultaneous presence of Ce^{3+} ions in LuO_7 and LuO_6 decreases the light output 3 - 10 times, increasing the time of luminescence up to 40-50 ns and shifts the luminescence maximum into the area of less sensitivity of photo electron multipliers. The crystals containing ions of Ce^{3+} advantageously in coordination polyhedrons LuO_7 are received from the melt additionally doped with ions of the following elements: Zr, Sn, Hf, As, V, Nb, Sb, Ta, Mo, W. By that, ions Ti, Zr, Sn, Hf, Nb, Sb, Ta occupy in the crystal lattice the position with octahedral coordination (polyhedron LuO_6)

due to higher bond energies of these ions. For example, ions As, V, Mo, W, occupy tetrahedral positions, however with that the octahedral positions are strongly distorted.

[0014] Additional technical result is achieved by the use as a source reagent of Lu_2O_3 with the purity of 99.9% (or less) instead of reagent Lu_2O_3 with a purity of 99.99% and purity of 99.999% used in the prototype, which allows to decrease the cost of a melting stock for growing crystals 2.5 - 3 times. Some admixtures in the source reagent Lu_2O_3 with the purity of 99.9% (or less) can decrease the light output of luminescence 2-10 times. The decrease of the light output occurs due to the formation of Ce^{4+} ions in heterovalent substitution which takes place during the growth of crystal on the background of crystallization. Below listed are the simplest schemes of substitution:

- (1) $\text{Lu}^{3+} + \text{Si}^{4+} \Rightarrow \text{Ce}^{3+} + \text{Si}^{4+}$ - optimal substitution of lutetium ions by cerium ions.
- (2) $\text{Lu}^{3+} + \text{Si}^{4+} \Rightarrow \text{Ce}^{4+} + \text{Me}^{3+}$ - highly probable, harmful and undesirable heterovalent substitution with the compensation of charge for admixtures $\text{Me}^{3+} \leq \text{Be, B, Al, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ga, In}$.
- (3) $2\text{Lu}^{3+} \Rightarrow \text{Ce}^{4+} + \text{Me}^{2+}$ - highly probable, harmful and undesirable heterovalent substitution with the compensation of charges for admixtures $\text{Me}^{2+} = \text{Mg, Ca, Mn, Co, Fe, Zn, Sr, Cd, Ba, Hg, Pb}$.
- (4) $3\text{Lu}^{3+} \Rightarrow \text{Ce}^{4+} + \text{Ce}^{4+} + \text{Me}^{1+}$ - probable harmful and undesirable heterovalent substitution with the compensation of charge at big concentrations of cerium ions for admixtures $\text{Me}^+ = \text{Li, Na, K, Cu, Rb, Cs, Tl}$.

However, the additional introduction into the melt of at least one of chemical compounds (for example, oxide) of the elements of the group Zr, Sn, Hf, As, V, Nb, Sb, Ta, Mo, W in the amount 2 - 3 times greater than the summary concentration in atomic percent of admixture ions ($\text{Me}^+ + \text{Me}^{3+} + \text{Me}^{3+}$) eliminated the formation of Ce^{4+} ions in the process of the crystal growth. This is related to the fact that at the background of crystallization there takes place a heterovalent substitution according to energetically more beneficial schemes with the compensation of charge

- (5) $\text{Lu}^{3+} + \text{Si}^{4+} \Rightarrow \text{Me}^{2+} + \text{Me}^{5+}$
- (6) $\text{Lu}^{3+} + \text{Si}^{4+} \Rightarrow \text{Me}^+ + \text{Me}^{6+}$
- (7) $\text{Lu}^{3+} + \text{Si}^{4+} \Rightarrow \text{Me}^{4+} + \text{Me}^{3+}$

[0015] In the specific form of invention implementation the technical result, expressed in the prevention of crystals cracking during cutting and manufacturing of scintillating elements is achieved by way of additional introduction into the material of at least one of the elements of the group H, F, Li, Be, B, Na, Mg, Al, K, Ca, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, Ga, Ge, As, Rb, Sr, Zr, Nb, Mo, Ag, Cd, In, Sn, Sb, Cs, Ba, Hf, Ta, W, Hg, Tl, Pb, Bi.

[0016] Crystalline boules, containing heterovalent

micro admixtures with a non compensated charge, are responsible for cracking in the process of growth of a crystal and its cutting. That is why, for example, the addition into a scintillating material of a necessary quantity of ions, having the degree of oxidation of + 4, + 5, + 6 (for example, Zr, Sn, Hf, As, V, Nb, Sb, Ta, Mo, W, Th) allows to prevent the cracking of crystals in the process of growth, as well as during cutting single crystal boules and manufacturing elements. The above ions in an optimal concentration provide for the heterovalent substitution with the compensation of charge according to equation (5), (6), (7).

[0017] Independent technical result - the creation of waveguide properties in a waveguide element along its cross section is achieved irrespective of spatial structure of oxyorthosilicate being crystallized, i.e. independently of the content of lutetium in a crystal because of the additional, compared to the prototype, content in a scintillating material of at least one elements of the group: H, F, Li, Be, B, C, N, Na, Mg, Al, P, S, Cl, K, Ca, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, Ga, Ge, As, Se, Rb, Sr, Zr, Nb, Mo, Ru, Rh, Pd, Ag, Cd, In, Sn, Sb, Cs, Ba, Hf, Ta, W, Re, Os, Ir, Pt, Au, Hg, Tl, Pb, Bi, U, Th. While the availability in the central part of a scintillating element of ions F and/or H, Li, Be, B, C, N, Na, Mg, Al, P, S, Cl, K, Ca, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, Ga, Ge, As, Se, Rb, Sr, Zr, Nb, Mo, Ru, Rh, Pd, Ag, Cd, In, Sn, Sb, Cs, Ba, Sc, Y, La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Sm, Eu, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb, Lu in a lesser concentration, and heavy ions of Hf, Ta, W, Re, Os, Ir, Au, Hg, Tl, Pb, Bi, U, Th in a greater concentration than in the peripheral zone of the volume - causes wave guide properties of this element.

[0018] The specific case of the offered invention is the growing of the described above crystals in inert, restoring or weakly oxidising environments. Under these conditions the vacancies in oxygen sub - lattice are formed in crystals and the composition of crystal is described by the formula: $\text{Lu}_1 \text{A}_{1-x} \text{Ce}_x \text{SiO}_{5-z}$, where A - Lu and at least one of the elements of the group Gd, Sc, Y, La, Pr, Nd, Sm, Eu, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb, x - the concentration of cerium ions, z - concentration of oxygen vacancies. With the small concentration of vacancies in the oxygen sub - lattice, vacancies weakly influence upon the times of luminescence of ions Ce^{3+} and the light output of scintillating materials, however the increase of concentration brings about the sharp decrease of the light output. In this connection the proposed scintillating material with oxygen vacancies has to be considered as an individual case of the present invention. The presence in the source reagents or the addition in necessary quantity into the scintillating material of ions, having the degree of oxidation of +4, +5, +6 (for example, Zr, Sn, Hf, As, V, Nb, Sb, Ta, Mo, W, Th) interferes with the formation of vacancies in an oxygen sub - lattice.

[0019] Raising the efficiency of introducing radiation from scintillating crystal into the glass waveguide fibre, is an independent technical task. This technical

result is achieved by way of using waveguide scintillating element, i.e. creating waveguide properties in the scintillating element itself at the expense of the refractive index gradient along its cross section. The refractive index gradient appears in crystal because of the difference of the chemical composition of its central part from the chemical composition of its lateral part, similar to glass optical waveguides, used for the optical transmission of information ["Reference book on laser technology". Translation from German by V.N. Belousov, Moscow, "Energoizdat", 1991, page 395// WISSENS-SPREICHER LASERTXCHNIK/ Witolf Brunner, Klaus Junge./ VEB Fachbuchverlag Leipzig, 1987]. The refractive index of the central part of the scintillating waveguide element should be greater than that of the peripheral part. In this case a scintillation element acquires an additional property: it focuses radiation along the axis of an element, as a result of which the radiation goes out of the scintillating element with a smaller divergence than from usual scintillating elements. This allows to decrease the divergence and, as a consequence, decrease the losses of radiation during its introduction into a glass fibre. Decrease of the refractive index of the peripheral part of the scintillating element due to the change of the crystal composition can be achieved by any of the known methods or their combination:

- growing of a profiled crystal, which allows to immediately receive crystals, the composition of the peripheral part of which is different from their central part.
- diffusion of light atoms from the melt,
- diffusion from hard phase or gas phase into the surface layer of the scintillation element.

[0020] Additionally, for strengthening the waveguide effect, after growth and/or non polished surfaces of scintillating elements can be polished chemically. But that all lateral surfaces can be polished simultaneously at scintillating elements in the amount 2 - 100 pieces (or more), for example, with the size 2 x 2 x 15 mm or 3 x 3 x 15 mm. For etching it is possible to use any polishing mixtures of acids, based on H_3PO_4 with the addition of any acids, for example, HNO_3 , H_2SO_4 , HCl , HF . For improvement of polishing properties any organic or inorganic salts containing ions H, Li, Be, B, C, N, F, Na, Mg, Al, Si, P, S, Cl, K, Ca, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, Ga, Ge, As, Se, Br, Rb, Sr, Zr, Nb, Mo, Ru, Rh, Pd, Ag, Cd, In, Sn, Sb, Te, I, Cs, Ba, Sc, Y, La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb, Lu, Hf, Ta, W, Re, Os, Ir, Pt, Au, Hg, Tl, Pb, Bi, U can be added to the mixture of acids. Comparison of scintillating elements with mechanically polished surfaces and chemically polished elements has shown that chemical polishing provides for the increase of the refractive capacity of the surface of any scintillating element, including a waveguide element.

[0021] Both the growing of profiled scintillating crystals, and the additional chemical polishing of scintillating element surfaces, allows to achieve a positive technical result - the exclusion of expensive mechanical polishing of lateral surfaces of scintillating crystals, including that at the stage of their growth. It is necessary to point out that growing of profiled scintillating crystals allows to avoid an expensive polishing of lateral surfaces due to the introduction into the material of the above admixtures. These admixtures, at certain concentrations, allow to suppress the evaporation of easily volatile components from the surface of the growing crystal. As a result the surface of blanks for scintillation elements is smooth, does not require further mechanical polishing. In separate cases an additional chemical polishing of the lateral surfaces of scintillating elements is required.

[0022] Waveguide scintillating elements with the refractive index gradient along its cross section allow for almost two times increase the effectiveness of the introduction of radiation into a glass waveguide fibre (with the length of 4 - 5 meters), which transmits radiation from a scintillation crystal to the photo electronic multiplier. The presence of a glass waveguide fibre is principle and obligatory design element in a new type of medical three dimensional tomographs, in which simultaneously used are two different physical methods of obtaining image of a man's brain: electron - positron tomography for metabolic process in the brain and magnetic resonance tomography for the creation of the map of the anatomic composition of the brain. Magnetic resonance tomography requires the placement of metal containing components of photo electronic multipliers at certain distance, and because of that the use of a glass waveguide fibre is the only possibility to combine electron - positron tomography with magnetic resonance tomography in one device. That is why the use of a waveguide scintillating element which can be manufactured from any scintillating material (Ce: Gd_2SiO_5 , Ce: $Lu_3Al_5O_{12}$, Ce: $YAlO_3$, $Bi_4Ge_3O_{12}$ and others), can be considered as an application for new purpose of the material, having a waveguide properties, at the expense of the refractive index gradient along its cross section.

1. Scintillating material based on known crystals of oxyorthosilicates, including cerium Ce and crystallized in a structural type of Lu_2SiO_5 with a spatial group B2/b, Z=8, the composition of which is represented by the chemical formula



where A - Lu and at least one of the elements of the group Gd, Sc, Y, La, Pr, Nd, Sm, Eu, Th, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb,

x - from 1×10^{-4} f. units up to 0.2 f. units
wherein it contains at least one element of the group Zr, Sn, Hf, As, V, Nb, Sb, Ta, Mo, W in the

range from 1×10^{17} atom/cm³ up to 5×10^{20} atom/cm³.

The lower limit of these elements is determined by the fact that at concentrations lower than the above limit of the technical result, the increase of the light output of luminescence, decrease of the time of luminescence for ions Ce³⁺, increase of the reproducibility of the properties of grown single crystals, decrease of the cost of source melting stock for growing crystals of scintillators, containing in great amount of Lu₂O₃ - are not observed. With the concentrations of the above elements lower than the above limit, the implementation of the technical task in individual forms of execution is also not achieved, namely it is not possible to prevent the cracking of crystals during cutting and manufacturing of scintillating elements, if as a source reagent used is Lu₂O₃ with the purity of 99,9% (or less).

The upper limit of these elements is determined by their maximum possible content in crystals, which are crystallized in a structural type Lu₂SiO₅ with a spatial group b2/b (Z=8). When their content is above the indicated limit, the destruction of the structural type Lu₂SiO₅ takes place and the formation of inclusions of other phases, which determine the scattering of light and the decrease of transparency of a scintillating crystal.

2. Scintillating material based on known crystals of oxyorthosilicate, including cerium Ce, the composition of which is represented by the chemical formula



where A - is at least one of the elements of the group Lu, Gd, Sc, Y, La, Pr, Nd, Sm, Eu, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb,

x - from 1×10^{-4} f. units up to 0.2 f. units wherein it contains fluorine F in the range from 1×10^{-4} f. units up to 0.2 f. units and/or at least one of the elements of group H, Li, Be, B, C, N, Na, Mg, Al, P, S, Cl, K, Ca, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, Ga, Ge, As, Se, Rb, Sr, Zr, Nb, Mo, Ru, Rh, Pd, Ag, Cd, In, Sn, Sb, Cs, Ba, Hf, Ta, W, Re, Os, Ir, Pt, Au, Hg, Tl, Pb, Bi, U, Th in the range from 1×10^{17} atom/cm³ up to 5×10^{20} atom/cm³.

The lower limit of these elements is determined by the fact that at concentrations lower than the indicated limit of a technical result, lying in creating waveguide properties in scintillating elements at the

expense of a refractive index gradient along the cross section, cannot be reached.

The upper limit for these elements is determined by their maximum possible content in crystals with the structure of orthosilicate. When their content is higher than the above limit the destruction of oxyorthosilicate structure takes place.

3. An individual case of the proposed inventions is a scintillating material, wherein it additionally contains oxygen vacancies in the amount of not more than 0.2 f. units. This scintillating material, crystallized at the structural type Lu₂SiO₅ with a spatial group B2/b, Z=8, the composition of which is represented by the chemical formula



where A - Lu and at least one of the elements of the group Gd, Sc, Y, La, Pr, Nd, Sm, Eu, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb,

x - from 1×10^{-4} f. units to 0.2 f. units.

z - from 1×10^{-5} f. units to 0.2 f. units.

While growing the above new scintillating materials in an inert, restoring or weakly oxidizing environments, oxygen vacancies are formed in crystals, which in small concentrations weakly affect the achievement of the positive result of the invention. It is practically impossible to establish the lower limit for the content of oxygen vacancies in a scintillating material because of the lack of valid methodologies for determining low concentrations of vacancies for oxygen, that is why the lower limit is equal to 1×10^{-5} f. units, which corresponds to the minimal concentration of heterovalent admixtures Me²⁺, the presence of which in a crystal of a scintillator causes the appearance of vacancies in an oxygen sub-lattice.

The upper limit of the content of oxygen vacancies is determined by the fact that scintillating materials with the content of oxygen vacancies in the material in the unity greater than 0.2 f. units is not applicable for utilization for its direct purpose - for the registration of x-ray, gamma and alpha radiation.

4. The other individual case of the proposed inventions is a scintillating material wherein it contains ions Ce³⁺ in the range from 5×10^{-5} f. units up to 0.1 f. units.

The lower limit for the ions of cerium is determined by the fact that with the content of Ce³⁺ in the quantity of less than 5×10^{-5} f. units, the effectiveness of a scintillation luminescence of Ce³⁺ becomes insignificant because of the small concentration. It is necessary to point out that the limit of

concentration interval for the content of cerium in a crystal is decreased two times. This is related to the fact that due to the use of the proposed scintillating matter a possibility of receiving scintillating materials - oxyorthosilicates with a maximum possible contents of ions of Ce^{3+} appears only in a coordination polyhedron LuO_7 .

The upper limit of the content of Ce^{3+} in a crystal is determined based on the fact that with the content of Ce^{3+} greater than 0.1 f. units, it is impossible to optically receive a high quality crystal. This is related to the high content of additional elements in a crystal, necessary for obtaining a maximum possible content of ions of cerium + 3 in coordination polyhedrons LuO_7 .

5. The other individual case of the proposed inventions is a scintillating material, wherein its surfaces are additionally polished by way of a chemical etching.

Additional chemical polishing allows to increase the effects, reached during the solution of technical tasks in the process of manufacturing scintillating elements from the proposed new materials.

6. For the solution of the technical task of raising the effectiveness of the introduction of irradiation into the glass waveguide fibre, it is offered got the first time to use the known waveguide effect, created at the expense of the gradient of concentrations, directly in a scintillating element. Thus, a waveguide scintillating element allows to use the known waveguide effect for a new purpose, namely for the increase of the light output of irradiation, appearing in a scintillating element during the registration of x-ray, gamma and alpha radiation - by focusing the radiation of luminescence along the axis of a scintillating element. The features of invention relating to a waveguide scintillating element bear a general character, i.e. they are related to any scintillating material (glass, oxide and fluorine crystals, composite materials and other materials) for: registration and measurement of x-ray, gamma and alpha radiation, protons, neutrons and other heavy particles.

Table 1. Comparison of the light output and effective atomic number of crystals of the prototype depending on the composition of a scintillating material.

Table 2. The constant of the scintillations decay time (τ , ns) and the light output (%).

Fig 1 shows the scheme of the reflection and expansion of the luminescent radiation in a scintillating element ($L \gg R$) with a constant refractive index in known scintillation detectors ($R \times R$ - cross section of the element, L - its length, n - refractive index). The scintillating element 1 has all six lateral

facets, polished mechanically. For the increase of the effectiveness of reflection it is possible to use metallic minor coating 2, for example, from aluminium or diffused reflective coatings 3, for example, of MgO , Al_2O_3 , Bn , teflon or other white materials. Luminescent radiation 4, going out of the end plane of the element is directed to the photoelectron multiplier or is focused in a glass light guide for transferring to the measurement device, located at some meters from the scintillating element.

Fig. 2 shows the scheme of reflection and the expansion of a luminescent radiation in a scintillating element ($L \gg R$) with the refractive index gradient along the cross section ($R \times R$ - cross section of the element, L - its length, n_1 - the refractive index in the centre of the element, n_2 - the refractive index at the periphery of the element, α - an angle of the expansion of the luminescent beam). The scintillating element 1 has only one polished facet - through which the radiation is leaving for registration. Luminescent radiation 4, going out of the end plane of the element is directed to the photoelectron multiplier or is focused into a glass light guide for transferring to the measurement device, located at some meters from a scintillating element.

Fig. 3 shows a light output of scintillating element 1 out of a crystal $Lu_{1.997}Ce_{0.002}Ta_{0.001}SiO_{5.0004}$ after a chemical polishing, which is more than 5 times higher that with 2 - standard $Bi_4Ge_3O_{12}$ with a mechanically polished lateral surfaces. Measurements are made on the samples of identical size and in the same conditions.

[0023] Examples of specific compositions of crystals and the prototype, grown by Czochralski method, are shown in table 2.

[0024] Example 1. Growing of crystals with a structural type Lu_2SiO_5 and a spatial group $B2/b$ ($Z=8$), additionally containing at least one element of the group Ti , Zr , Sn , Hf , As , V , Nb , Sb , Ta , Mo , W .

[0025] Growing of these crystals was conducted according to the general scheme - by way of extruding from melt by any method, in particular by Czochralski method (described in detail below in example 2).

[0026] A scintillating crystal, grown of a melting stock $Lu_{1.977}Ce_{0.02}W_{0.003}SiO_{5.002}$ on the basis of Lu_2O_3 (purity 99.8%), additionally containing the ions of tungsten in the range of 1.2×10^{19} atom/cm³, has a position of a maximum of luminescence about 418 nm and the time of luminescence (decay of scintillations) $\tau = 39$ ns, compared with $\tau = 42$ ns for crystal, grown from the melt with the composition of $Lu_{1.98}Ce_{0.02}SiO_5$ (table 2).

[0027] These data confirm the possibility of growing crystals, containing ions of Ce^{3+} advantageously in coordination polyhedrons LuO_7 , if the melt is addition-

ally doped with ions of the following elements: Ti, Zr, Sn, Hf, As, V, Nb, Sb, Ta, Mo, W, which occupy in a crystal an octahedral polyhedron LuO_6 or tetrahedral positions. All these admixture ions have an increased concentration in the diffused layer at the crystallisation front, as their coefficients of distribution are small ($K < 0.2$). An increased concentration of admixtures with the charge 4+, 5+, 6+ in a diffused layer interferes with the incorporation into the crystal of cerium atoms in the form of Ce^{4+} , and does not affect the competing process of the substitution of $\text{Ce}^{3+} \Rightarrow \text{Lu}_1$, when it becomes the main one.

[0028] Example 2. Obtaining a scintillation material on the basis of oxyorthosilicate crystal, including cerium Ce, the composition of which is expressed by the chemical formula $\text{A}_{2-x}\text{Ce}_x\text{SiO}_5$, wherein A is at least one element of the group Lu, Gd, Sc, Y, La, Pr, Nd, Sm, Eu, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb, as well it contains fluorine F and/or at least one of the elements of the group H, Li, Be, B, C, N, Na, Mg, Al, P, S, Cl, K, Ca, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, Ga, Ge, As, Se, Rb, Sr, Zr, Nb, Mo, Ru, Rh, Pd, Ag, Cd, In, Sn, Sb, Cs, Ba, Hf, Ta, W, Re, Os, Ir, Pt, Au, Hg, Tl, Pb, Bi, U, Th.

[0029] The data of table 2 demonstrate the possibility of using reagent Lu_2O_3 with the purity of 99.8% instead of a more expensive Lu_2O_3 with the purity of 99.995%. The introduction of additional compensating ions while using reagent Lu_2O_3 with the purity of 99.8% eliminates the possibility of deterioration of the most important parameter - the constant of time of scintillations decay τ , for example, for crystals grown of the melting stock of the composition $\text{Lu}_{1.974}\text{Ce}_{0.02}\text{Ca}_{0.001}\text{Ta}_{0.05}\text{SiO}_{4.94}\text{F}_{0.06}$ and $\text{Lu}_{1.975}\text{Ce}_{0.02}\text{Ta}_{0.05}\text{SiO}_{5.002}$.

[0030] For growing the crystal of lutetium - cerium - tantalum orthosilicate by the method of Czochralski the melting stock of the composition of $\text{Lu}_{1.975}\text{Ce}_{0.02}\text{Ta}_{0.005}\text{SiO}_{5.002}$ was used, which contained micro admixtures of Na, Mg, Al, Si, Ca, Ti, Cr, Mn, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, Mo, Ba, Sc, Y, La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb, W, Pb, Th - which were present in the source reagent Lu_2O_3 (99.8%) in the range from 1×10^{17} atom/cm³ up to 1×10^{19} atom/cm³. By that, the following method of receiving samples was used: source reagents lutetium oxide and silicon oxide were thoroughly mixed, pressed in tablets and synthesised in a platinum crucible during 10 hours at 1200° C. Then by means of induction heating the tablets were melted in an iridium crucible in a sealed chamber in the atmosphere of nitrogen (100 volumetric % of N_2). Before growing, a cerium and tantalum oxide were added into the melt. A crystal was grown out of iridium crucible with the diameter of 80 mm with the volume of the melt of 330 cm³. At a speed of crystal pulling of 3 mm/hour and the frequency of crystal rotation of 20 rounds per minute. After detachment of the grown crystal from the melt, the crystal was gradually cooled down to a room temperature during 40 hours.

[0031] Experimental research of the relationship of the constant of the time of decay of scintillations (τ , ns) and the light output in the area of 400 - 430 nm, depending on the chemical composition of crystals, was carried out using the radiation of radio nuclide ^{60}Co , similar to the methodology of E.G. Devitsin, V.A. Kozlov, S.Yu. Potashov, P.A. Studenikin, A.I. Zagumennyi, Yu.D. Zavartsev "Luminescent properties of $\text{Lu}_3\text{Al}_5\text{O}_{12}$ crystal, doped with Ce". Proceedings of the International Conference "Inorganic scintillators and their applications" (SCINT' 95), Delft, the Netherlands, Aug. 20 - 1 Sept. 1995. The results of measurements are shown in table 2.

[0032] Example 3. Scintillating material based on the crystal of orthosilicate additionally containing oxygen vacancies. For creating oxygen vacancies in crystalline samples, obtained by the method of Czochralski, their heating in vacuum during 2 hours at the temperature in the interval of 1200° C - 1620° was used.

[0033] The formation of oxygen vacancies insignificantly affects the scintillation parameters of crystals, grown from reagents with the purity of 99.995%. On the contrary, oxygen vacancies bring about the decrease by 20% - 70% of the light output of crystals, additionally doped, for example, by ions of Mo, W, Ta, due to the formation of dying centres.

[0034] The presence of oxygen vacancies completely suppresses the luminescence of admixture rare earth ions Pr, Sm, Tb, Ho, Er, Tm, and does not affect the luminescence properties of ions of Ce^{3+} . In crystals of oxyorthosilicate additionally containing oxygen vacancies completely suppressed and absent is the luminescence of ions of Tm^{3+} at 452 nm, ions Pr^{3+} at 470 - 480 nm and 520-530 nm, ions Tb^{3+} at 544 nm, ions Ho^{3+} at 550 nm, ions Er^{3+} at 560 nm, ions Sm^{3+} at 593 nm. The time of luminescence (decay of scintillations) of ions Pr, Sm, Tb, Ho, Er, Tm, is for several orders of magnitude longer than for ion of Ce^{3+} , that is why the suppression of luminescence of admixture rare earth ions in the visible and infra red area of the spectrum is necessary for the preservation of quick operation of elements based on Ce^{3+} ion, which is experimentally observed in silicates crystals, additionally containing oxygen vacancies.

[0035] Example 4. Scintillating material on the basis of oxyorthosilicate crystal, which contains Ce^{3+} ions in the quantity of 5×10^{-5} f., units up to 0.1 f. units. For growing by Czochralski method of lutetium - cerium - tantalum orthosilicate crystal, containing Ce^{3+} ions in the range of 5×10^{-5} f. units, the melting stock was used with the chemical composition of $\text{Lu}_{1.975}\text{Ce}_{0.00025}\text{Ta}_{0.005}\text{SiO}_{5.002}$ on the basis of source reagents (Lu_2O_3 , CeO_2 , SiO_2 , Ta_2O_5) with the purity of 99.995%. The crystal was grown out of the iridium crucible with the diameter of 60 mm at a speed of pulling of 3 mm/hour and frequency of rotation of 20 rounds per minute.

[0036] At a contents of Ce^{3+} in a crystal in the

amount of less than 5×10^{-5} f. units, the effectiveness of the scintillation luminescence of Ce^{3+} becomes insignificant due to a small concentration, as a result of which the light output (table 2) does not exceed 6% for samples, made of the top and bottom part of the crystalline boule with the weight of 1040 g.

[0037] The important technical advantage of scintillation crystals of oxyorthosilicates, containing small quantities of Ce^{3+} ions (5×10^{-4} - 5×10^{-5} f. units), is the possibility to use 100% of the melt in the process of crystal growth, which considerably increases the time of operation of iridium crucibles, and, consequently, decreases the cost of scintillating elements.

[0038] Example 5. Chemical polishing of the lateral surface of a scintillating element.

[0039] Stepanov's method or any other similar method allows to grow scintillation crystals with a necessary cross section (2×2 mm or 3×3 mm), which allows to eliminate the operation of cutting a large boule, and chemical polishing permits to polish all lateral surfaces simultaneously at scintillating elements in the quantity of 2 - 100 pieces (or more), for example, with the size of $2 \times 2 \times 15$ mm or $3 \times 3 \times 15$ mm. By that the lateral surface can have any form: cylindrical, conical, rectangular, polygonal or random. Cheap chemical polishing allows to exclude and expensive mechanical polishing of the lateral surface of scintillating elements in the process of their manufacturing.

[0040] The crystal $\text{Lu}_{1.997}\text{Ce}_{0.002}\text{Ta}_{0.001}\text{SiO}_{5.0004}$ was grown by the method of Czochralski according to the methodology, described in example 2. 40 scintillating elements were cut out of a crystalline boule (10 elements of the size $2 \times 2 \times 15$ mm, 10 elements of the size $2 \times 2 \times 12$ mm, 10 elements of the size $3 \times 3 \times 15$ mm, 10 elements of the size $3 \times 3 \times 20$ mm). All 40 elements were simultaneously subjected to chemical polishing at temperature of 260°C in the mixture of the following composition: H_3PO_4 (30%) + H_2SO_4 (61%) + NaF (4%) + NaCl (5%). The concentration is indicated in weight percent. Optimal time of chemical etching is 30 minutes. As a result of chemical polishing an optically smooth lateral surface was obtained at which there are no pyramids of growth and etching pits.

[0041] The light output of a scintillating element $\text{Lu}_{1.997}\text{Ce}_{0.002}\text{Ta}_{0.001}\text{SiO}_{5.0004}$ after chemical polishing is more than 5 times higher than with the standard one used in electron - positron tomography $\text{Bi}_4\text{Ge}_3\text{O}_{12}$ with mechanically polished lateral surfaces (fig. 3).

[0042] Example 6. The creation of waveguide properties in scintillating elements at the expense of the refractive index gradient along its cross section.

[0043] In the process of growth of a profiled crystal from melt its cross section is determined by the form of a melt column. Different physical effects are used for the shaping of the melt. The creation of the melt column of a certain form with a help of a shaper is known as Stepanov's method for growing profiled crystals [Antonov P.I., Zatulovskiy L.M., Kostygov A.S. and oth-

ers "Obtaining profiled single crystals and articles by Stepanov's method", L., "Nauka", 1981, page 280].

[0044] The application of Stepanov's method opens the possibility of growing scintillating crystals of the size of $3 \times 3 \times 200$ mm with the formation of a waveguide nucleus in the crystal in the process of growth. The waveguide nucleus appears if there are admixtures in the melt, which depending on the coefficient of distribution are concentrated in the central part ($K > 1$) or in the peripheral part ($K < 1$) of the growing crystal. Fig. 2 shows non uniform distribution of admixture along the crystal cross section (n_1 refractive index in the centre of a crystal and n_2 - refractive index at the periphery of the crystal). Non uniform distribution of admixture ions along the cross section (3×3 mm) of the crystal brings about the refractive index gradient along its cross section, while if $n_1 > n_2$, a waveguide effect takes place. The waveguide effect brings about focusing of a light flow along the axis of an element and increases the amount of light, leaving the end plane of the scintillating element, which in the long run determines the effectiveness of an actual gamma ray detector. The increase of the light flow from the end plane of the scintillating element occurs due to the decrease of the summary losses of scintillating radiation during reflection from a lateral surface.

[0045] The second important advantage of scintillating elements (size $3 \times 3 \times 15$ mm after cutting of a crystal rod into several elements) with a waveguide effect compared to the elements $3 \times 3 \times 15$ mm, manufactured from a large crystalline boule, is 1.5 - 1.6 times greater effectiveness of the input of light beams into a glass light guide, which is responsible for the transfer of scintillating radiation from a scintillating element to the photoelectronic multiplier in a new type of medical 3-dimensional tomographs, in which simultaneously two different physical methods of obtaining brain image of a man are used: electron - positron tomography and magnetic resonant tomography.

[0046] The growing of a profiled crystal by Stepanov's method was conducted using an iridium crucible with an iridium former, having a cross section of the outer edge of 3×3 mm, which was assigning the cross section of the growing crystal. Transportation of melt out of crucible took place along a central capillary with the diameter of 0.9 mm due to capillary effect. For example, for obtaining a lutetium - gadolinium - cerium orthosilicate crystal with a focusing waveguide effect a melting stock with the composition $\text{Lu}_{1.672}\text{Gd}_{0.298}\text{Ce}_{0.0036}\text{SiO}_5$ was used, using the following methodology. Source reagents: lutetium oxide, gadolinium oxide and silicon oxide were thoroughly mixed, pressed in tablets and synthesised in a platinum crucible during 10 hours at 1200°C . Then, by means of induction heating the tablets were melted in an iridium crucible in a sealed chamber in the atmosphere of nitrogen (100 volumetric % N_2). Cerium oxide was added to the melt before growing. The former allowed to grow

from one to four profiled crystals simultaneously. Etching was performed to the crystal Lu_2SiO_5 , cut in a crystallographic direction (001), i.e. along the axis of optical indicatrix, having the greatest refractive index n_g . Profiled crystals were pulled out of melt at a speed of 4 - 15 mm/hour without rotation, growing a profiled crystal at a speed of higher than 20 mm/hour brings about the growth of crystal of a permanent composition along the rod cross section. Upon the crystals reaching the length of 50-90 mm they were torn from the shaper by a sharp increase of the speed of pulling. The grown profiled crystals were cooled to a room temperature during 12 hours.

[0047] Profiled crystalline rods were cut into several scintillating elements of the size of 3 x 3 x 15. One sample with mechanically polished 6 surfaces was used for the determination of composition with a help of electronic micro analysis (Cameca Camebax SX-50, operating at 20kV, 50 μA and diameter of the beam of 10 microns). For a profiled crystal, grown at a speed of pulling of 4 mm/hour, a crystalline rod in the centre had a composition $\text{Lu}_{1.78}\text{Gd}_{0.202}\text{Ce}_{0.0015}\text{SiO}_5$ and lateral surfaces had a composition in the range $\text{Lu}_{1.57-1.60}\text{Gd}_{0.30-0.0045}\text{SiO}_5$. Gradient of the refractive index along a crystal cross section was determined from the interference picture: $n_1 - n_2 = 0.006$, where n_1 is a refractive index at the centre of a crystal and n_2 is a refractive index at the periphery of a crystal. The presence of a refractive index gradient causes focusing along the axis of a waveguide scintillation element of all beams of scintillating radiation thanks to a complete internal reflection, if an angle between an optical axis and the direction of scintillation radiation is less than the angle α_{max} , calculated according to the formula ["Reference boor on laser technique". Translation from German B.N. Belousov, Moscow, Energoizdat", 1991, page 395// WISSENSP-REICHER LASERTECHNIK/Witolf Brunner, Klaus Junge./ VEB Fachbuchverlag Leipzig, 1987]:

$$\sin \alpha_{\text{max}} = \sqrt{n^2 k - n^2 m} \quad (8)$$

where n_m the refractive index of the coating (periphery) of a light guide and n_k is a refractive index of the core of the optical waveguide.

[0048] For a scintillating element with the value of a refractive index gradient along the crystal cross section equal to $n_1 - n_2 = 0.006$ a complete internal reflection of all scintillating beams will take place if the angle of their spread is less than angle $\alpha_{\text{max}} = 8.4$ degrees. It is necessary to point out that a complete internal reflection of scintillation beams, having the direction of $\alpha < \alpha_{\text{max}}$, takes place irrespective of the fact if the lateral surface of a scintillating element is polished or not. For scintillating elements widely used in computer tomography with a cross section of 2 x 2 mm or 3 x 3 mm and length of 15 - 20 mm with the angle of complete internal reflection $\alpha_{\text{max}} = 8.4$ degrees there will take place 2 - 3 complete internal reflections of scintillating beams before their

leaving the element (Fig. 2).

Claims

1. Scintillating material based on oxyorthosilicate crystal, comprising cerium Ce and crystallized in the structural type Lu_2SiO_5 with a spatial group B2/b, Z = 8, the composition of which is represented by the chemical formula



where A - Lu and at least one of the elements of the group Gd, Sc, Y, La, Pr, Nd, Sm, Eu, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb,

x - from 1×10^{-4} f. units up to 0.2 f. units wherein it contains at least one element of the group Ti, Zr, Sn, Hf, As, V, Nb, Sb, Ta, Mo, W, in the quantity from 1×10^{17} atom/cm³ up to 5×10^{20} atom/cm³.

2. Scintillating material based on oxyorthosilicate crystal, comprising cerium Ce, the composition of which is represented by the chemical formula



where A - at least one of the elements of the group Lu, Gd, Sc, Y, La, Pr, Nd, Sm, Eu, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb,

x - from 1×10^{-4} f. units up to 0.2 f. units wherein it contains fluorine F in the quantity from 1×10^{-4} f. units up to 0.2 f. units and/or at least one of the elements of the group H, Li, Be, B, C, N, Na, Mg, Al, P, S, Cl, K, Ca, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, Ga, Ge, As, Se, Rb, Sr, Zr, Nb, Mo, Ru, Rh, Pd, Ag, Cd, In, Sn, Sb, Cs, Ba, Hf, Ta, W, Re, Os, Ir, Pt, Au, Hg, Tl, Pb, Bi, U, Th within the range of from 1×10^{17} atom/cm³ up to 5×10^{20} atom/cm³.

3. Scintillating material of claim 1 and 2, wherein it additionally contains oxygen vacancies in the amount of no more than 0.2 f. units and has a composition, represented by the formula



where A - Lu and at least one element of the group Gd, Sc, Y, La, Pr, Nd, Sm, Eu, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb,

x - from 1×10^{-4} f. units up to 0.2 f. units
z - from 1×10^{-5} f. units up to 0.2 f. units

4. Scintillating material of claims 1,2 and 3, wherein it

contains Ce^{3+} ions in the range from 5×10^{-5} f. units
up to 0.1 f. units

5. Scintillating material of claims 1,2,3 and 4 wherein
its lateral (cylindrical, conical, rectangular, polygo- 5
nal and of a random form) surface is chemically pol-
ished.
6. Waveguide element having waveguide properties
because the refractive index gradient along its 10
crass section is such that the refractive index of its
central part is greater than the refractive index of
the peripheral part, wherein it is manufactured from
a scintillating material for the use of a waveguide
effect during registration of x-ray, gamma and alpha 15
radiation by a waveguide scintillating element.

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

Table 1

Comparasion of the light output and the effective atomic number of prototype crystals depending on the composition of a scintillating material

Crystal	Crystal composition	Light output	Effective atomic number
Ce:LSO	C.L.Melcher, Schlumberger-Doll Research	0.94	63,7
Ce:LSO	$\text{Lu}_{1.974}\text{Ce}_{0.0046}\text{SiO}_5$	1.00	63,71
0.8LSO/0.2GSO	$\text{Lu}_{1.672}\text{Gd}_{0.298}\text{Ce}_{0.0036}\text{SiO}_5$	0.77	62,82
0.5LSO/0.5GSO	$\text{Lu}_{1.136}\text{Gd}_{0.847}\text{Ce}_{0.0072}\text{SiO}_5$	0.43	61,12
0.1LSO/0.9GSO	$\text{Lu}_{0.173}\text{Gd}_{1.830}\text{Ce}_{0.0127}\text{SiO}_5$	0.29	57,66
Ce:GSO	Commercial sample of Hitachi Chemical Co.	0.41	56,94

Table 2

Constant of scintillations decay time (τ , ns) and light output (%)

The composition of the melting stock and purity of source reagents	Size of the sample	Constant of the decay time τ , ns	Light output %
Lu _{1.98} Ce _{0.02} SiO ₅ *) Lu ₂ O ₃ , CeO ₂ , SiO ₂ purity 99,995%	10 x 10 x 2 mm (***)	42,3	100
Lu _{1.98} Ce _{0.003} SiO ₅ *) Lu ₂ O ₃ , CeO ₂ , SiO ₂ purity 99,995%	10 x 10 x 2 mm (***)	44,1	98
Lu _{0.99} Gd _{0.99} Ce _{0.002} SiO ₅ **) Lu ₂ O ₃ , CeO ₂ , SiO ₂ , Gd ₂ O ₃ purity 99,995%	5 x 5 x 5 mm (****)	33,9	43
Lu _{1.98} Ce _{0.003} SiO ₅ *) Lu ₂ O ₃ purity 99,8% CeO ₂ , SiO ₂ purity 99,995%	10 x 10 x 2 mm (***)	43,8	31
Lu _{1.975} Ce _{0.02} Ta _{0.005} SiO _{5.002} Lu ₂ O ₃ purity 99,8% CeO ₂ , SiO ₂ , Ta ₂ O ₅ purity 99,995%	10 x 10 x 2 mm (***)	38,3	100
Lu _{1.977} Ce _{0.02} W _{0.003} SiO _{5.002} Lu ₂ O ₃ with the purity 99,8 % CeO ₂ , SiO ₂ , WO ₃ purity 99,995%	10 x 10 x 2 mm (***)	39,2	100
Lu _{1.974} Ce _{0.02} Ca _{0.001} Ta _{0.05} SiO _{4.94} F _{0.06} Lu ₂ O ₃ with the purity 99,8 % CeO ₂ , SiO ₂ , Ta ₂ O ₅ purity 99,995% CaO, CeF ₃ purity 99%	10 x 10 x 2 mm (***)	32,1	102
Lu _{1.975} Ce _{0.00025} Ta _{0.005} SiO _{5.002} Lu ₂ O ₃ , CeO ₂ , SiO ₂ , Ta ₂ O ₅ with the purity 99,995%	10 x 10 x 2 mm (***)	38,0	6

Notes : *) the known scintillating crystal is indicated

**) prototype crystal is indicated

***) two surfaces 10 x 10 mm are mechanically polished

****) all surfaces 5 x 5 mm are mechanically polished

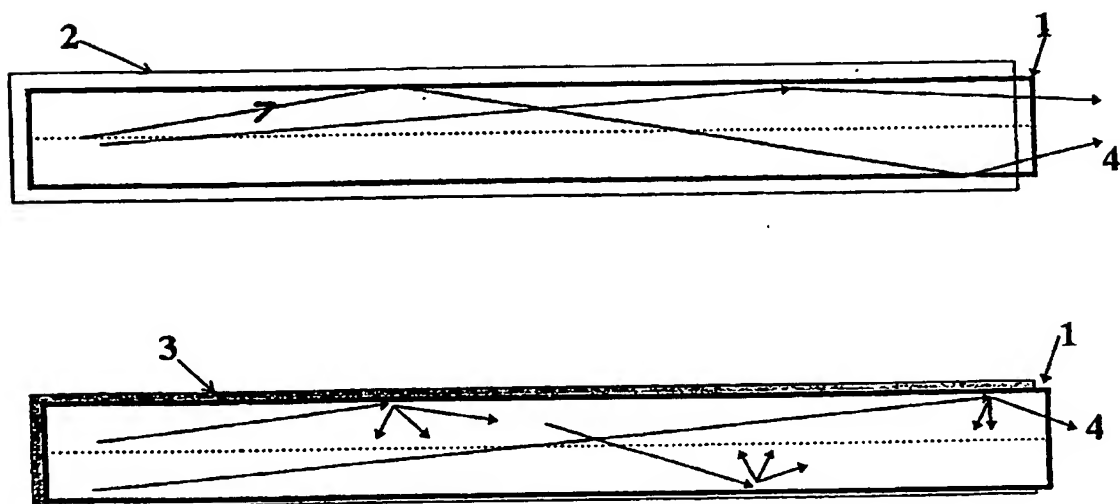
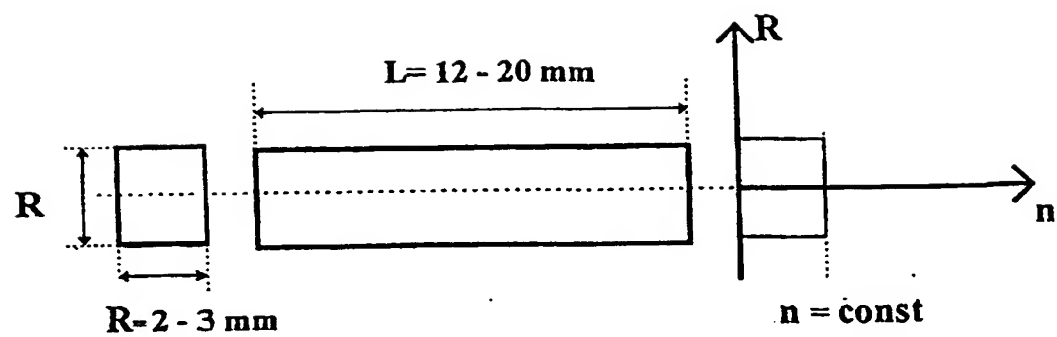


FIG.1

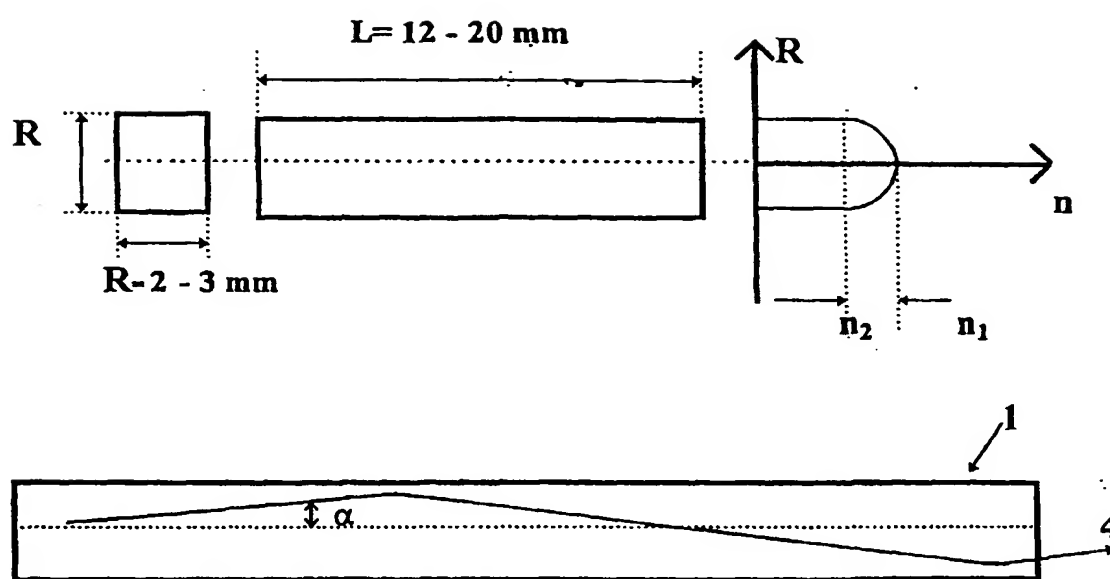


FIG.2

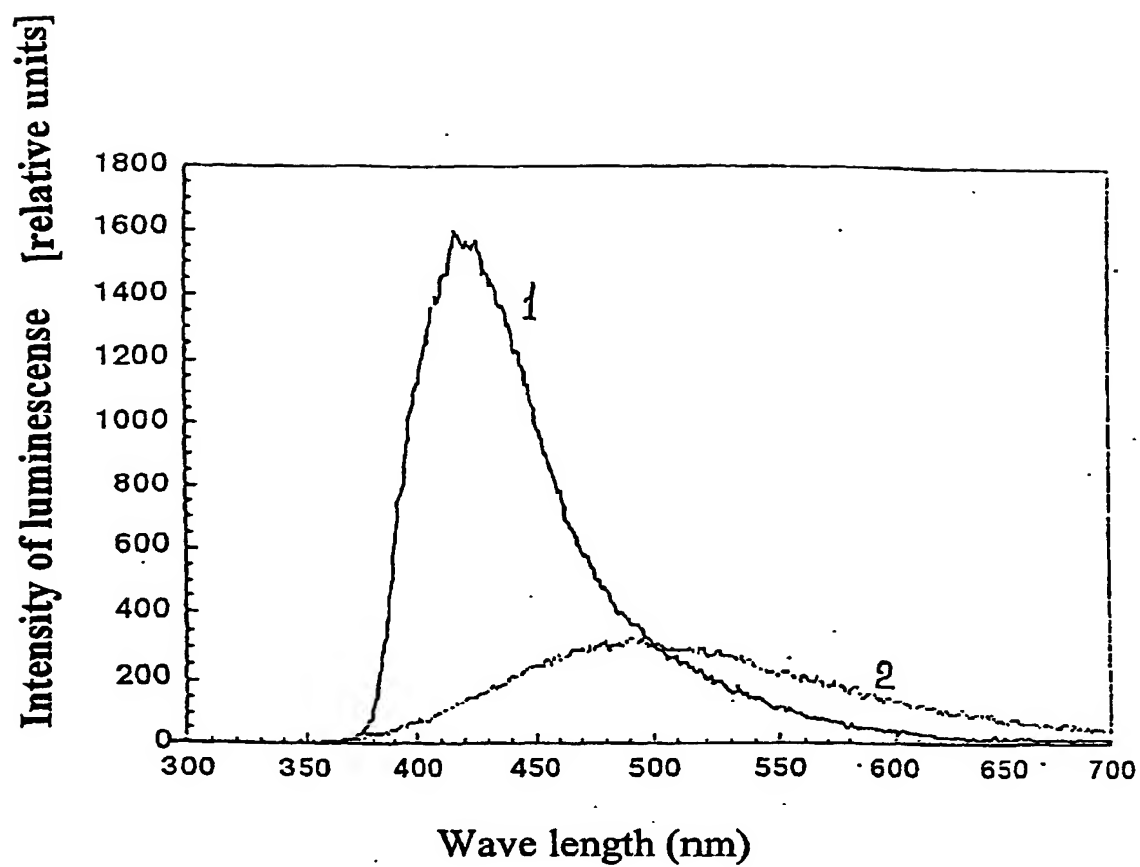


FIG.3

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/ RU 98/ 00156A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER ⁶:

IPC6 G01T 1/20, C09K 11/79, G02B 6/18

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC6 G01T 1/20, G01T 1/202, C09K 11/08, C09K 11/77, C09K 11/78, C09K 11/79, G02B 6/02, G02B 6/10, G02B 6/18

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	SU 1122113 A1 (GORIN A. M. et al) 30 April 1992 (30.04.92)	6
A	US 4958080 A (SCHLUMBERGER TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION) 18 September 1990 (18.09.90)	1-5
A	EP 0350391 A1 (COMMISSARIAT A L'ENERGIE ATOMIQUE) 10 January 1990 (10.01.90)	1-5
A	FR 2637088 A1 (COMMISSARIAT A L'ENERGIE ATOMIQUE) 30 March 1990 (30.03.90)	6
A	US 4733940 A (AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY, AT & T BELL LABORATORIES) 29 March 1988 (29.03.88)	6
A	US 4413184 A (THE USA AS REPRESENTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY) 01 November 1983 (01.11.83)	6

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search
27 October 1998 (27.10.98)Date of mailing of the international search report
18 November 1998 (18.11.98)Name and mailing address of the ISA/
RU

Authorized officer

Facsimile No.

Telephone No.

THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)